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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, $2 00.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty; $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1871. NO. 250.

FIRST EDITION.

The Orangemen

Forbidden to Parade in New York.

Kelso Surrenders to the Demands of the Catholics.

The Order to Parade in Jersey City

New York Lodges to Join Them.

The Hibernians Determined to Oppose Them.

Proclamation from Gov. Randolph.

Citizens to be Protected in Their Right to Peacefully Assemble.

The Entire Force of the State to be Called Out if Necessary.

A Warning Against Interference.

KELSO'S PROCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Superintendent of Police Kelso last evening issued an order forbidding both the Orange procession and target excursion of the Ancient Order of Hibernia. The parties comprising the target companies represent that portion of the Irish Catholic element which expresses a determination to oppose the Orange display. Superintendent Kelso, in his order, says that he has been applied to by the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in the United States to give police support to the celebration by a procession through the principal streets and avenues of New York on the 12th inst., in honor of the battle of the Boyne and the surrender which was its consequence. These small commemorative victories on the soil of Ireland by one English King over another, two centuries ago, engendered national differences which have descended from generation to generation with increasing acrimony, and large bodies of the citizens participating in these feelings form a part of our community. The Superintendent has been legally advised that he should not aid any street celebrations that involve feuds and animosities belonging solely to the histories of other countries than our own, and which experience has proved to endanger the public peace abroad and at home. It is given out that armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of the parading lodges. Indeed, it is so announced. The procession appears to have been specially organized beyond the magnitude of any previous one, and it is emphasized with the announcement that apparently evince a determination to resent if not to arrest the events in question. This year's celebration; and some of its leaders have stated to the Superintendent that they considered a collision inevitable. While needless celebration should provoke a general disturbance, it would furnish the opportunity always sought by the lawless and dangerous classes of the community to participate in, and to cause the unnecessary loss of life, endanger the safety of persons and property.

Legal decisions have settled that the occupation of streets by a procession is a matter matter of usage or toleration, and always subject to police regulations and supervision. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners to large organized bodies of men necessarily interferes with the individual rights of other citizens, and these rights cannot be given up from here, while attempting to kindle a fire by pouring coal oil from a can on the wood, last Sunday evening, was so seriously burned about the face and arms by the explosion of the can that she died that night, after lingering in great agony for several hours. Her husband was badly cut and in his efforts to save her.

CAVADA EXECUTED.

He Pays the Final Penalty at Puerto Principe on July 1st—He Advises the Cuban Insurgent Leaders to Give Up the Struggle.

HAVANA, July 11.—Cavada was executed on the 1st inst., at Puerto Principe. He wrote letters to Vilalba, his brother Adolfo, and his two main generals, advising them to surrender, as that was the only favor they could do Cuba; that continuing the struggle would only entail the useless shedding of blood; that the Cuban cause was lost, at home and in the United States.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

City of Mexico dates to July 2d state that it is believed the opposition to Juarez will have a large majority in Congress. The number of deaths yesterday fabulously. One nitre yields $20,000 weekly. Masses of pure silver several hundred pounds in weight are extracted. Sealing of the ports of Mexico is owing to contracts with and reclamations by the United States, which lay Mexico bare.

Patrick Quinn fell from the third story window of a boarding-house in St. Louis yesterday, while intoxicated, and received injuries that killed him.

John S. Wolf has sued the St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad Company, damages $500,000, for non-fulfillment of a contract.

On Saturday, Alonzo Phillips and Norris Henderson were drowned while bathing, near Summer's Mills, Clinton county, Ill.

A colored jury has been summoned and will be impanneled at eight o'clock this morning at Camp-bridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, to try seven of the Robert Wright, colored, for shooting with intent to kill. This is the second occasion where a colored jury has been impanelled in the United States.

Mrs. Morton, wife of S. P. Morton, of New York, died at her residence in Newport, R. I., yesterday morning.

City Solicitor Worrell, of Philadelphia, under instructions from the Councils, is about to enter suits against the clerks in the Tax Receiver's office, who are behind hand in their accounts. The defects are said to amount to over a hundred thousand dollars.

Most of this is owing by clerks under former administrations of the Collector's office.

A NEW ERA IN MACHINERY.

An Invention of Vast Importance to Everybody—A Perfect Rotary Steam Engine.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, 8th.]

The problem long pronounced a mere chimera of the imagination by mechanical engineers, seems to have been solved in a very practical manner by a Williamsport inventor. If what is claimed for it be true, it will take steam power acreage for every household, and will not only simplify and cheapen the application of steam power, but also produce a complete revolution in hydraulics. Its progress thus far warrants us in laying the facts before the public, by the permission of the inventor, who describes it as follows:

This rotary engine is in itself a complete feeder and fire engine at once; also one of the most simple and powerful pumps, and may be applied as a water wheel, working and pumping water at the same time.

This ingenious machine used as a steam engine is at the same time a pulley, turned by steam against its own axis, by means of a very simple arrangement inside the pulley. No valves, no packing, no pistons, no fly-wheels; but a small amount of friction; in fact, this rotary engine has none of those ingenious appliances to force friction, such as up and down motion of the piston rod into a rotary one, to overcome the dead points, to govern the steam, to counteract the irregularities of motion, and to avoid the invariable great loss of steam and power, because of said motion. The machine runs rapidly, without loss or waste of steam, or power. It runs simply and steadily continually and uninterruptedly one end of the hollow axis and escapes in a regular stream out of the other. It is a marvel of simplicity and compactness. Any man, no matter how much or how little skilled in mechanics, will understand the principles and practicability of it. It is so simple that the inventor himself says he "can not understand, why he did not see it years before." Eminent engineers and practical machinists agree in the opinion that it will be entirely successful, that it can be built very cheaply, and that it can be brought in time, in the market at such a low price as to make it accessible to every one.

The simplicity of application may be seen by a few illustrations: See one of our great ocean steamers, with two or three tremendous walking-beam engines, with its great iron arm reaching up to the main shaft, with its numerous simple contrivances, occupying a large space in the center of the ship, and contrast it with the same steamer provided with this rotary engine. An iron box, say of the size of a bee-hive, first rest in diameter and six feet long, built around the main shaft and moving with it, the rubbing shaft being also the axis of the engine, that is *the entire machinery*. The steam enters one end of the iron box, passes through the shaft, and issues and produces a 2,000 horse power! uninterrupted, perfectly regular, without any noise, puff or groan. Nothing belongs to the engine outside the box, but a strong foundation to act against. Take, for another example, a common steam fire engine, behead the table piston, around the axis of the pulley, which is small, however, not more than six inches. The steam with a 7-pound power enters and produces a power of 100 pounds.

The machine is nothing but a hollow cylinder, closed at both ends, with hollow axis fastened through its center, a partition through one-half of the cylinder and a second cylinder running eccentric inside the first cylinder.

Mr. G. R. Winkler, of this city, the inventor of the anti-friction, self-closing, swinging bridge, is the inventor of this rotary motor and steam engine.

When passing the examination as artillery headfire-worker in the year 1840, Mr. Winkler was asked by the examiner, the late general of Artillery in the Prussian army, Baron Von Pritwitz, "What machine, if invented, and invented it had to be and would be would make steam power unnecessary and would bring it in reach of every family," answered, the simple rotary steam engine.

Mr. Winkler concluded to solve this problem, when he was at the age of twenty, and kept a steady eye on it through all the vicissitudes of life, and neither banishment from his fatherland, misfortune nor misery, disappointment nor poverty, nor unbearable discouragements or sheers made him ever lose sight of it.

True to the indomitable will natural to the German race, he studied and succeeded. The first steam engine of the principle sought for was seen by him seventeen years ago, at station of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The first success angering combination was born in his mind in the winter of 1859, after a few hours of the most intense excitement of thinking.

Producing a small model and communicating with different mechanics and machinists, he was easily convinced of its many faults and impracticabilities, and was again reminded that success was impossible, etc., etc.

But searching for more faults and for their remedies, he triumphed at last, and has proved success fully, as he is satisfied, his problem. What he began in the winter of 1859, after a few hours of the age of fifty-one.

We have seen his drawings and heard his explanations; but, of our known knowledge feel wholly incompetent to speak; but the whole seems so simple and plausible, that we are sure success and that immental labor will be pecuniarly rewarded as few inventors have been, and we certainly hope that Mr. Winkler will not leave our city until he has fully tested his invention and made Williamsport the center for the manufacture of his machine for the whole country. If he has traveled the road to success studded and alone, he will find that experience true, and will find helpers and offers for help enough after having succeeded. We wish success to the inventors, particularly to our friend Winkler.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Unratified Samana Lease.

Private Parties in New York to Make the Second Payment—The San Juan Boundary Question—Alleged Discovery of an American Map Giving the Island to England, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1871.

The San Juan Boundary Question.

The statement coming from British Columbia that an official American map of the boundary line through the waters of Rosa sound had been found in the Colonial office which gave the island of San Juan to England, is not credited here. The statement claims that the map is one submitted by Colonel Fremont, and afterwards authorized, and that it gave several islands not to San Juan to England, including Smith's Island to the south, upon which the United States has for a long term of years kept up a full lighthouse establishment. It has been lately claimed by English officers that such a map existed, but was called in and destroyed by our authorities. During the whole negotiation on the boundary question had since the English Government submitted the propositions for arbitration to Mr. Lincoln, immediately upon his inauguration, there has been no claims made that such a map existed, nor has it ever been mentioned in the consultation of the Committee of Foreign Relations. The entire correspondence of the State department on the boundary question during Mr. Seward's term was placed at the disposal of the Foreign Relations Committee, and this did not contain any allusions to such a map or English claims based upon it, nor did the question arise in any shape in the debates upon the late treaty. For these reasons those here in position to furnish the above facts give no reliance to the story from British Columbia and the claims based on it.

Second Payment on the Samana Lease.

The report that arrangements have been perfected in New York to make a second payment upon the unratified lease of Samana turns out to be true. The necessary sum is to be paid in instalments, and those furnishing the money do so upon the strongest representations that Congress will be induced to appropriate enough to make the loan good. That portion of the report which attributes the raising of the sum to Fabens is true only in part. The agency most active and influential in the matter was of such a character as to give evidence of the President's entire approval of the efforts to raise the money. The first instalment of this payment was forwarded to Baez last week, and the second is to be ready this week. The understanding of those who raised the money is that Baez can pay him and soldiers and so insure him in position for sometime, even if our ships are withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1871.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOURCES.

The Postmaster General has determined to readvertise the routes awarded to accepted bidders who have failed to comply with their contracts.

To-day heard E. B. Elliott in explanation of the system of examination now pursued in the Treasury Department, and discussed the question as to the distribution of Labor Investigations. The whole conducted during the recess of the Commission, which will be taken from to-day until the 17th of October next.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs to-day received a telegram from the Indian Agent at Fort Laramie, stating that the Indians from the north on Red Cloud's tribe of Sioux Indians on the north side of the North Platte river, and that they seemed to be satisfied, and that if no mistakes are made there would be permanent peace with them.

CORRECT.

The accounts of the bank note printing companies of New York engaged in printing national currency and bonds, have been examined and found to be entirely correct, and agree with those at the Department.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

The proposition for the absorption of five millions of the 5-20 Twenty bonds from a premium, now in the banking house, and will it is thought, be soon consummated. An equal amount of the new loan is to be substituted.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., July 11.—The Democrats will not attempt the removal of Senator Smith. John Pender, of ward one, Portsmouth, has been unseated in the House. H. D. Walker tendered his resignation as a member of the House, but subsequently withdrew it.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The dead body of Philip Berard was found in a corn field nine miles from the city yesterday. His skull was fractured, and there were other evidences of foul treatment, leading to the suspicion that murder had been committed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ELECTIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, July 11.—At the annual meeting of the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire and the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad, companies to-day, the Directors of last year were re-elected.

STATE POLITICS.

Jesse H. Miller, C. V. Kinnear and Royal E. Scott are Republican candidates for Associate Judge in Warren county. The delegate elections will be held on the 29th inst., and the nominating convention on the 31st.

Following is the letter of Mr. McCandless, declining promotion to a Brigadier Generalship. It is dated at No. 520 Walnut street, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864, and addressed to Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States army:

"SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 6th inst., informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier General of volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my declining may be fully and properly understood, I will state that when those who administer this Government, through the original intention of prosecuting this war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers and thousands of men, left our homes, and offered our all, be found ready and willing to return. Until such time, I consider the post of duty to be the private station. I am, sir, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM McCANDLESS."

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: In the summer of 1870 the Democratic editors of this State met at Altoona, and declared "that we denounce the manner in which the so-called Fifteenth Amendment was declared a part of the Constitution, and we would labor for its repeal, being opposed to negro suffrage, especially in having it forced on States contrary to the will of the people thereof." In the same platform they declared "that we indite articles in favor of negro suffrage, and expect the readers of their journals to believe they mean what they say. What will they do in 1872?

The Philadelphia *Transcript's* stomach is too delicate to retain the ticket offered by the Democracy, and in a lengthy and powerfully written editorial shows why the Democracy cannot receive its assistance. It even goes so far as to say that if the ticket is elected the "Democracy will become the synonym of a shameless, reckless, and corrupt party." The history of soulless corporations in their dishonest and disreputable schemes to damage and destroy the financial and business interests of Philadelphia." The ticket must indeed be bad.

The Republican Committee of Lancaster county met in that city yesterday and fixed upon Tuesday, September 26th, as the time for holding the primary elections throughout the county. If he has traveled the road to success studded and alone, he will find that experience true, and will find helpers and offers for help enough after having succeeded. We wish success to the inventors, particularly to our friend Winkler.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Statement for the Month of June.

Production and Development of Territory —Average Daily Product 14,806 Barrels—New Wells Drilling—Stock on Hand, &c., &c.

PRODUCTION.

[From the Titusville Herald of yesterday.]

There was an increase in the production of oil for June over that of May amounting to about 800 barrels daily, or a total production for the month of 444,180 barrels, making an average daily yield of 14,806 barrels. This production does not vary materially from that of the same month last year.

By reference to the table below it will be seen that about fifty thousand barrels of stock has been placed where it should have been located during the months preceding the one now under review. This stock has never been reported heretofore, or we have failed to find it, owing to our reporter's depending upon printed blanks for correct reports from scattered tracts and large districts that should have several blanks sent to each person. The Rynd, including Smith's Island to the south, upon which the United States has for a long term of years kept up a full lighthouse establishment. It has been lately claimed by English officers that such a map existed, but was called in and destroyed by our authorities. During the whole negotiation on the boundary question had since the English Government submitted the propositions for arbitration to Mr. Lincoln, immediately upon his inauguration, there has been no claims made that such a map existed, nor has it ever been mentioned in the consultation of the Committee of Foreign Relations. The entire correspondence of the State department on the boundary question during Mr. Seward's term was placed at the disposal of the Foreign Relations Committee, and this did not contain any allusions to such a map or English claims based upon it, nor did the question arise in any shape in the debates upon the late treaty. For these reasons those here in position to furnish the above facts give no reliance to the story from British Columbia and the claims based on it.

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The following table shows the production for June, 1871:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for June, 1871, of 43 gallons each	483,738
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	22,619
Total shipments of bbls of 43 gallons each	506,738
Stock on hand, June 1st	554,434
Stock not previously found nor reported	51,810
Total	606,234
Stock on hand July 1st	541,676
Deduct decrease on July 1st	64,558
Total production during June	444,180
Average per day for 29 days	14,806
Average per day in June, 1870	14,168

There was no considerable decrease at any particular locality in the region, and the total decrease for the month will not amount to two hundred barrels. The largest portion of which occurred at Pithole and West Hickory, where it amounted to eighty-nine and fifty-two barrels respectively. In the vicinity of Rouseville, the Mitchell & McClintock and one or two other small tracts exhibit a slight falling off, as do two or three of the older tracts in the vicinity of Shamburg and Tidioute.

Of the many tracts that show an increased yield for the month the more important are Church run and vicinity, where the daily increase was nearly four hundred barrels; Enterprise and vicinity, forty barrels, daily; Columbia farm fifty-four barrels; Foster farm, eighty-five barrels, and the Tidioute and Warren Oil Company's tract, near Tidioute, where the increase amounted to seventy-five barrels per day. Besides these there are a number of tracts showing an increase varying from ten to twenty-five barrels, among which are the Hebard & Vesta, Rynd, A. Buchanan, Shaw Reserve and Dennis run tracts. There were in process of drilling on the 1st inst. 205 wells, as against 306 on the 1st day of June.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

The number of wells going down at the close of the month, as compared with the number of wells reported in the month previous, and it is probable that it is in reality considerably greater than now denoted, as many farms and tracts which are not reported in the above table contain wells in process of drilling, and the number of "wild cat" wells, on prospective belts and on fields, is by no means small. Parker's Landing, while it shows no particular increase for the months, is still the most attractive point in the region for operators, and the number of wells being drilled in that vicinity is greater than that of any other locality in the region. Though no new developments of importance have been made in Parker or Oil field, yet new wells are constantly being struck, which serve to maintain a steady production for that territory, and in fact the whole vicinity is steadily being worked in a westerly and southwest direction. At Foster, Scrubgrass and Parker's Landing the Pittsburgh "Oil Well" is progressing, and two or three good wells were found during the month, but there is no excitement in the vicinity, and the owners of the land propose to develope it only as fast as is desirable for their own interests, without regard to outside influence or rejection of the provisions of the act "to protect the elections of voluntary political associations," passed at the last session of the General Assembly thereto, within the limits of the county of Venango, approved the 19th day of May, A. D. 1871.

THE CROPS.

BANCOCK COUNTY, W. VA.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

PLEASANT VIEW, W. VA., July 10, 1871.

The wheat crop in this county (Hancock,) is more beautiful than for many years. You should see our grandfathers talk, it reminds them of the days when they were boys. Oats, owing to the long continued drouth in the early part of spring, will be below an average crop. Corn, however, still and promise a fair yield. The bugs have done us no damage as yet, although I've had them on potatoes occupying a large space in the center of the ship, and contrast it with the same steamer provided with this rotary engine. An iron box, say of the size of a bee-hive, first rest in diameter and six feet long, built around the main shaft and moving with it, the rubbing shaft being also the axis of the engine, that is *the entire machinery*. The steam enters one end of the iron box, passes through the shaft, and issues and produces a 2,000 horse power! uninterrupted, perfectly regular, without any noise, puff or groan. Nothing belongs to the engine outside the box, but a strong foundation to act against. Take, for another example, a common steam fire engine, behead the table piston, around the axis of the pulley, which is small, however, not more than six inches. The steam with a 7-pound power enters and produces a power of 100 pounds.

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A BLOODY CRIME.

An Aged Man Murders His Wife.

Beats Her Brains Out with an Ax.

He Confesses the Deed and Wants to be Executed.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

The residents of the Monongahela borough were startled about six o'clock yesterday morning by the report that a homicide of a most brutal nature had been committed in the first ward. The report spread rapidly, and in a remarkably short space of time several hundred persons—men, women and children of all age, size and color—had assembled at the residence of Patrick Barry, in Clinton row, a row of frame tenement houses near the Clinton Iron Mills, where it was understood the bloody deed had been perpetrated, and there it was ascertained that the report was too true. In the room on the first floor sat Patrick Barry, a man over sixty years of age, in charge of an officer, and in the upper chamber, on the bed, stiff and cold in death, lay the mutilated body of his victim, Catharine Barry, his wife.

THE MURDER.

The precise time or in what manner the terrible deed was perpetrated is not known, further than is indicated by the circumstances and from the admissions of Barry, the murderer, as there was no one present save himself and his victim when the fatal blow or blows were given. It appears that Barry and his wife had lived together peaceably until recently, when a difficulty sprang up between them about some money. Barry had managed to accumulate between three and four hundred dollars, and some three or four months since he was taken sick and confined to his room. During this sickness his wife managed to get possession of the money, and refused to give him any, and when he asked to tell him what disposition she had made of it, or give him any satisfaction concerning it, said the result was that they began to quarrel, and subsequently fight. The loss of the money or apparent loss of it so preyed upon the old man's mind that he at times acted like an insane man. Monday night they had a fight and his wife was choked and driven out of the house and took shelter in the house of a neighbor, where she remained all night. Yesterday morning she returned home about five o'clock, and must have gone to bed, and to sleep, and while unconsciously sleeping was hurried into eternity without a moment's warning. On discovering his wife in bed and asleep, Barry arose, and taking a small hand ax or hatchet which lay in the room, literally beat her brains out. Having completed his fiendish work he proceeded to partially dress himself and quietly walked down stairs and out of the house with his hands smeared with the

BLOOD OF HIS VICTIM,

and meeting Mr. Collerin, one of his neighbors, quietly asked him for a chew of tobacco. He then started towards the mill, and meeting Mr. Thomas Kernan, foreman of the blast furnace, informed him of the

TERRIBLE CRIME

He had committed, saying "I killed her," and to an inquiry from Mr. Kernan said that he had killed his wife. Mr. K. was loth to believe him, and Barry took him to the house, and up stairs, where a most horrid spectacle presented itself. There on the bed lay the dead body of Mrs. Barry, with her head beated almost into a shapeless mass, and on a small table standing near the bed lay the ax with which the death blows had been given. The old man had left the house, which at this company some time since ordered the track to be straightened, and workmen are now engaged building the road directly across Try street, parallel with the south curb line of First avenue, which terminates at Grant street. That part of Try street between First avenue and the river, has been very little used, and there is no paving or curbing there. As soon as the company set the eastern end of it within five or six feet of the curb line, thus cutting off all vehicle access entirely, and has built as located. A very large amount of hauling is done on Greenough street, below Try opposite the termini of First avenue; and this, too, will be driven from the street as soon as the change is made. The city engineers ran their lines, and showed the representatives of the company that if the track was shifted their tracks as contemplated, the use of the street would be virtually destroyed so far as vehicles were concerned. A number of ladies secured to appreciate the difficulties presented and only consented to the change of whatever was not inconsistent with the rights of the other. The matter will, no doubt, be satisfactorily adjusted without litigation. In fact, there is no dispute between the City Attorney, Major Slagle, and the Solicitor of the company, John H. Hampton, Esq., in regard to the legal questions involved. The point now to be determined is, how to accommodate the company without interfering with the rights of the citizens. The plans can be so changed, it is thought, as will meet the necessities of the case.

THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. McGunnegle's Letter of Declination.

Yesterday we stated that the Judges of the Quarter Sessions and the Commissioners had met, on Monday, for the purpose of filling the vacant Commissionership by the appointment of Mr. James McGunnegle, one of the Republican nominees, and that no decision was taken in consequence of the absentation, by one of the Judges, of a letter from Mr. McGunnegle, declining the appointment. The following is a copy of the letter:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday afternoon, July 8, 1871.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Commissioners of Allegheny county:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to inform you that I will not consider me an applicant for the vacancy in the office of County Commissioner which your are about to fill by appointment. Although I was elected for election to that office, I do not desire and will not accept the position from any other source than the suffrages of the people of my fellow citizens. If elected by the people, I will gratefully accept the office and will faithfully discharge all the duties thereof to the best of my judgment and ability. The reason of my declining to make this known in connection with the appointment to be made is my excuse for writing this note.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

THE McCABE WILL.

Miss Anna McCabe Withdraws the Caveat—The Case Probably at an End.

The McCabe will case, which has been occupying the attention of Register Gray for several weeks past, and about which there has been considerable interest manifested, was, if we have been properly informed, brought to a close yesterday, and the will presented for probate will, it is presumed, be admitted. When the caveat was entered, it was on probable authority, that the Catholic Church was not interested in the matter, and that the interest manifested by the executors named in the will was for the sole benefit of the instance of Miss McCabe, the daughter of the testator. There was also a further allegation for opposing the will, as Miss McCabe withdraws the caveat, as will be seen by the following certificate, which was presented to the Register yesterday:

Joseph H. Gray, Esq., Register of Allegheny County:

I hereby declare that the caveat signed by me, and filed with you in the case above stated, was entered through misrepresentation, and signed under a misapprehension of the facts, and I do not desire the same, and that the will offered (by McSwiggen and Barry) may be admitted.

ANNIE MCCABE.

Witness: M. J. ANDERSON.

ALLEGED RIOT.

A Man Claims to Have Been Beaten by His Relatives for Hastily Burrying His Dead Infant.

Mr. John Shortall appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon and lodged complaint against Dennis and Patrick Lyon, Mary Dee and Patrick McCarthy with a riot. The parties reside in the Twelfth ward, and it is alleged upon the part of the complainant that the defendants, who are relatives of deponent, broke into his house and made an unprovoked attack on deponent, beating, pounding and kicking him in the most brutal manner. Deponent alleges that the assault was entirely unprovoked, originating from the fact that he hastily buried the infant child, deceased, from relatives. Warrants have been issued.

The Republican City Executive Committee meets this afternoon, in the Common Council chamber. The time for holding the primary elections to nominate a Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, will be up for discussion.

SEVERAL of the guests at the banquet to the Baltimoreans, after recovering from their headaches, expressed their opinion that, although champagne was very good, it was decidedly overdone. They couldn't send on it as you can on Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SHORT time, a part of an OFFICE or small STORE. Address T S., Commercial office.

WANTED—COOK—A GOOD COOK FOR a small family. References required. Inquire at No. 336 Ridge avenue, Allegheny city. RICHARDSON, JR.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—BY A lady of whom George R. Cochran, Collector and Solicitor. Can furnish good references. Address H. D., Monumental Building.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE and small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property.

MWF TIDD, E. PETTY, 119 Smithfield street.

WANTED—RAGS—50 TONS OF RAGS for which we will pay CASH. HARRISON & CO'S. 338 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE LOCATED on Center avenue, doing a flourishing business; for particulars inquire of E. ROSEMYER, 219 Center avenue.

FOR SALE—THAT WELL KNOWN Tavern Stand known as the Iron City Hotel, situated in the centre of the Borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa.; three three Rolling Mills and three Blast Furnaces in full blast within a few miles, surrounded on all sides by Furnaces and Iron manufactories. The large products of which are shipped daily to Erie, Cleveland, Pa., &c. As the proprietor has other business he wishes to retire and visit Scotland, his old home. Offers will be received up to the 20th inst., after which the place will be sold. Terms, one-half down, and the other half can remain for as long as the parties wish. Apply by letter or personally to ARTHUR KINK, P. S. The Room, 18 Red House, large Carriage and Wagon Shed, and Stable for 8 horses. JOHN KINK.

FOR SALE—GLASS HOUSE—THE whole of a complete Bottle House, at St. Louis, Mo., with all Tools, Moulds, Pots and Appurtenances, or an interest therein, on favorable terms, to a party having the manufacturing part of it. A. G. ENGELMAN, 1219 South Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED Cash Business, paying 150 per cent. profit, for sale at a bargain. Apply at once. Business, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD, WELL ESTABLISHED Manufacturing business, for price and terms apply to EDWARD STEWART, Dealer in Real Estate, &c., 48 Fifth avenue.

OBITUARY.

REV. ROBERT GRACEY, D. D.

A few days ago we mentioned the serious illness of Rev. Robert Gracey, D. D., and yesterday his decease was announced. Dr. Gracey was an able and eloquent minister of the United Presby

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLILAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE appointment of Commissioner PLEASANTON'S successor belongs to the order of events which have been decided as amounting only to a "question of time." Not so precisely is the question, to whom will the appointment be given? Mr. BOUTWELL is said to prefer Mr. GEORGE PARNELL, an old clerk, entirely familiar with the duties and perfectly qualified. But it seems probable that Mr. DOUGLASS, of our own State, stands the better chance. Mr. CAMERON is said to be urgent in his behalf.

THE result of a recent suit at Canandaigua, New York, it is stated, throws wide open the doors of competition in the manufacture of straw paper, the Court having decided that the patent of the American Wood-Paper Company (which claims the right to control the manufacture of all wood or straw print paper) expired on the 7th of August, 1868. It is probable also that the Company will be compelled to refund all money received for licenses from other manufacturers since that date.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY, in his address to his congregation in New York, on Sunday last, referred to the intended parade by the Protestant Societies as a menace to Catholics, and expressed the "hope that the authorities would see the wisdom of preventing it." Why Protestants have not as good right to walk in procession through the streets of that or any other city as Roman Catholics, the Bishop did not say. But so it is. The suggestion of the Bishop that the procession should be "prevented by the authorities" is in itself sufficiently suggestive, and no comment is necessary to illustrate the spirit of intolerance which prompted it. Let Roman Catholics, under the laws, parade the streets of our cities, and let Protestants, if they like, also parade.

THE Superintendent of the New York Police responded promptly to the demand which Archbishop MCCLOSKEY made for the suppression of the procession of Orangemen, and has issued orders to that end. It is rather late in the day, considering the number and kind of processions heretofore in the streets of New York and elsewhere, to take the ground that no event happening on foreign soil shall be celebrated on our own; and the principle will be hard to maintain. What is to become of St. Patrick's Day, to say nothing of other days more peculiarly religious, which Catholics are in the habit of celebrating with processions, banners and music, and without hindrance on the part of the authorities or the public? Or do the Tammany authorities intend to apply the prohibitory order solely to processions and organizations that are not Catholic? The proceeding can be viewed only as a virtual surrender to those who forbade the exercise by others of rights and privileges in the enjoyment of which they have ever been protected, and which, in all probability, by the grace of Tammany, they will in future exercise. It is contrary to the spirit of liberty as it has been heretofore understood and practiced in this country. But we live under a new order of things in some respects.

HERE is an illustration of what is meant by the saying that a man is in advance of his times. Some three years ago JOHN STUART MILL delivered a speech in the British House of Commons on the Alabama claims. The similarity between the views which he then promulgated, and the principles upon which the High Commission Treaty is based, is exceedingly remarkable. Mr. MILL urged the appointment by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, of a mixed Commission for the settlement of the claims, similar to the provision adopted in the treaty, besides making a number of other suggestions which have been carried out almost to the letter. It is a very easy and fashionable thing to charge men of genius with being impracticable, but this impracticability is generally the stuff out of which all real and practicable reforms are ultimately made. The abstract ideas of the philosopher to-day, become the actual policies of the unimaginative statesman to-morrow, and thus the world is kept moving.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Referring to our remarks concerning the stay of proceedings granted by a Brooklyn Judge in the case of FOSTER, the New York car-hook murderer, and to our demand that so long as the law which punishes murder by the gallows remains unrepealed, it should be executed promptly and inexorably, our vivacious little friend the *Evening Leader*, charges us with deserting our colors; appearing to think that, because we consider the law itself to be contrary to the dictates of a wise policy, we are therefore bound in consistency to oppose its enforcement. This, however, is a *non sequiter*, as upon fuller reflection our contemporary will doubtless perceive. Our opposition to the death penalty has not arisen from any "maudlin sympathy" with murderers, but because we conscientiously believe that the interests of society would be better subserved by the substitution of life imprisonment in its stead: and while this is not the point under present discussion, it would be comparatively easy to prove that the idea of perpetual incarceration is generally more dreaded by criminals than that of death itself. Neither, we think, did any smell of "blood-thirstiness" attach to our remarks. We simply called for the impartial administration of the law, as against the obstructions which the judge in question had thrown in the way of its operation. For the point of the controversy is not whether the law is wise or unwise, but whether, being the law, it shall possess inherent vitality and force, or become a mere lifeless scarecrow for the derision of bad men. It is the certainty of punishment, rather than its severity, which tends to deter evil doers from the commission of crime. We have seen how that the Death Penalty itself indisposes jurors to find the verdict of guilty, and frequently operates to prevent punishment of any kind. The purpose of law is, or should be, to keep transgressors in check, protect society from their depredations, and if possible reform the offenders. Where the certainty of punishment is absolute, the most incorrigible law breakers will be apt to have a care. Observing the swift and (apparently) inexorable retribution which followed the crime of FOSTER, desperadoes of his class became touched with a wholesome fear, and hence the decrease of crime to which we referred. The same effect would doubtless have been produced had he been sentenced to imprisonment for life. It is not, we repeat, so much the character of the punishment as its determinateness, which makes wicked men pause. Why does every ruffian in New York shrink from the thought of being arraigned before Recorder HACKETT, or Judges BEDFORD and DOWLING? Because they know that, if convicted, punishment is fixed and sure. And why, on the other hand, should offenders be so anxious to have their cases brought before Judges whom they have reason to suppose to be made of more plastic material? Because of their hope to escape thus the operations of justice. We venture to say that in seven cases out of every ten the criminal trusts, through some coercive or loophole, to be delivered from the consequences of his crime. And the bane of our whole system of criminal jurisprudence is the lax enforcement of the law, which, through the contempt thus begotten for the administration of justice, is itself in a measure made accessory to its own violation. We reiterate the statement we have so often made before, that we should be glad to see the law which establishes capital punishment blotted out from the statute books, and a better one put in its place—not because we have any fanciful notions that the life of a murderer is more sacred or inviolable than that of his victim, but because we believe it would be a real and valuable reform. Nor are we thereby estopped from demanding the enforcement of the law. It would be almost as logical to say that Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, so distinguished for his efforts to ameliorate the laws of England which related to offenses punishable with death, had more sympathy with the lawbreaker than the law abider. To sum the matter up, we believe that the practice, unfortunately now so common, of interposing all sorts of obstacles between criminals and the punishment to which they have subjected themselves, is a great incentive to the commission of crime. We hold that the law in question should be modified, but we also hold that until modified it should be rigorously carried out. Wherein lies the inconsistency of this position?

WHO HAVE RIGHTS?

Without doubt, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY ought to know how to address an audience of his fellow countrymen and co-religionists, how most effectually to appeal to their reason and quiet their excited passions. It does not, however, appear that his address on Sunday last was well conceived with reference to either of these objects. According to the Bishop "everything tells us that a systematic and combined effort is now being made to excite an anti-Catholic movement in the community." He then declared that "the procession announced to take place on Wednesday next is intended by the Protestants to produce the end spoken of"—that is, of course, to excite an anti-Catholic movement. Unless we mistake, the Archbishop's assumption is wholly gratuitous. It is not necessary to take any such Protestant purpose for granted in order to account for any of the rumors or facts to which he refers in his discourse. The Bishop seems to have quite forgotten, or else never to have heard of the horrible affair which happened in New York just one year ago, and of which those rumors and facts are the legitimate outgrowth. A company, largely composed of women and children, quietly enjoying a picnic, were brutally and ferociously assailed by hundreds of enraged Catholic Celts, simply because wearing badges of an offensive color, they were celebrating an historical event which suggests unpleasant memories to the Celtic mind. A mere outrage such as could have been committed by no civilized men: a mere outrage which excited horror and disgust in every citizen of whatsoever nationality, who had any respect for human rights, or any sentiment of humanity or decency. Has it come to this that Americans enjoy the most common privileges or even rights, by the mere sufferance of ruffians swift to shed blood? Naturally on the approach of the anniversary which gave rise to the atrocities of last year, the subject enlisted the interest and sympathy of all who wish or intend that American liberty shall be a reality, and not a mere name. This is the whole meaning, doubtless, of the movement to which the Archbishop referred in a manner to arouse rather than to allay the passions of his hearers, though his intentions were of course just enough. The truth seems to be that Irishmen of a certain class are incapable of either thinking or talking about this subject of Orangeism without becoming, if not inflamed with frenzy, at least besotted with a passion which spontaneously kindles at certain words. How otherwise account for the monstrous assumptions and absurd pretensions which, when thus excited, they do not hesitate to make and avow? Hibernian modesty is not proverbial for delicacy or sensitiveness, but even Hibernian modesty would be shocked by claims respecting any other subject, which seem, to some Irishmen, moderate and proper, as regards the matter in question. Thus we are told that a stated delegation of the Hibernian Society has actually waited on General GRANT to ask for his interference in this New York affair. Interference of what kind? To order out United States soldiers to secure American citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and to compel Hibernians to respect them? Not at all; but to exercise the authority of the general government to prevent the objectionable procession from taking place! It is incredible but true! Admirable Hibernian sensibility! Admirable Hibernian modesty! We have no peculiar sympathy with Orangeism, but if anything could awaken such a feeling for its champions, the blind arrogance and bestial ferocity of its opponents might have that effect. We earnestly trust, we do not believe that the President of the United States will exercise his power in the manner so indecently proposed, and we hope that, through the vigilance and energy of the New York police and the military if necessary, the Orangemen will be permitted to celebrate their anniversary today with as entire freedom from disturbance as was enjoyed by the Catholics who a few days ago celebrated the Pope's jubilee.

GENERAL HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, whose Fourth of July proposition to make voting a compulsory duty, has attracted so much attention and comment, in that bold and spirited but slightly eccentric oration, advanced another idea equally original and brilliant, but which has thus far escaped the notice of the press. He would not only compel every citizen who possesses the proper qualifications to vote, but he would also have every one of them wear a spiked helmet of the Prussian pattern. He declared that if he could persuade the country to make one law, it should be a law to compel every able-bodied American citizen "to devote the first year of his manhood to the exclusive, vigorous, military discipline of a normal camp." Considering the fact that the cost of such a crotchet could not, even with the exercise of the most rigid economy, be less than a hundred millions of dollars a year, and that as it is our taxes are a good deal heavier than they ought to be, we trust he will not agitate this matter further until we shall have mastered our national debt. The General speaks of praying for this upon his knees, but we hope he will wait awhile. There is such a thing as being too devout; and besides, he should consult his superiors, being himself only a SERGENT.

A Turn of the Tide.

A shipmaster from New York, superintending the construction of several new steamers on the Clyde, England, in writing home to a friend, speaks encouragingly of the prospects for American shipowners. He says the English shipbuilders are beginning to lose money through our competition. The rivalry, stimulated by an increased demand, is so great that many of the owners of yards on the Clyde are going to the wall, and none but the strongest will be able to hold out against present prices. The price of iron is slowly but steadily advancing; an inferior quality is now in common use, which is often so brittle that it is absolutely dangerous to throw it off a truck, for fear of breaking it; the price of labor is moving upward, and work is badly done; there is a continual conflict between workmen and employers; and the underwriters discover that bad workmanship and inferior iron are making the risks upon sea-going ships more and more perilous. The American shipmaster who makes these important statements goes on to say that with American mechanics and American material, "we can take the English Lloyd's rules and reduce them 20 per cent., build a ship stronger, more durable, and consequently more sea-worthy, than can now be built in any part of the United Kingdom."

AT St. Petersburg, Russia, a commercial steamship company has been organized under the patronage of the Emperor, with a capital of eight million roubles, to build steamers and extend Russian commerce generally. The company will, by preference, build canal steamers, of which there will be twenty of from 500 to 1,000 tons, and ten of from 1,000 to 2,000 burden. It is anticipated that before long we shall have Russian built ocean steamships plying to our American ports with nothing English about them. The *North American* thinks this example ought to be sufficient to shame the Philadelphia steamship company into vigorous action.

IT is reported that Gambetta, whose success as a balloonist in some degree counterbalances his failure as a Statesman, proposes to enter upon the profession editorial. Considering his inflated notions respecting his own abilities, and the fact that pretty nearly every enterprise with which he has ever been connected has ultimately gone up in the balloon, our advice is, Gambetta not.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* has published several letters from the South, and comments upon the condition of the Southern people as follows: One of the most instructive lessons taught in our Southern series of letters, is that of the sure reward that attends on patience, courage and persistence at the South, as everywhere else. Wherever the Southern people have taken hold of their wrecked fortunes with courage and hope, trusting bygones be bygones," they have brought back much of their old prosperity, and in some places are better off than before the war.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Travel to Europe continues brisk. During the last fortnight twenty-six steamships have left New York, all taking out full complements of pleasure seekers. The Companies are bidding for customers by putting down the fares to the lowest limit.

An agent of Washington and Lee University is engaged in soliciting an endowment of chairs in that institution by the various Southern States, and all in honor of Robert E. Lee. Already Kentucky and Missouri have responded, and chairs are endowed bearing their names. The agent is now in Texas, and has held a meeting in Galveston, where he was warmly received. The "dodge" is a very shrewd one, and is evidently working well. An appeal is made directly to the Southern fondness for General Lee, an expression of which is given in the response they make to the college agent.

Under the head of "Color vs. Brains" this statement is made: "The son of a well known New Haven politician, whose name begins with B., is a freshman of Yale, and was seated at recitation near the colored student Bouchet, whereupon the B. senior wrote to one of the professors, asking as a personal favor that he would change the young man's seat as it was distasteful to him to sit near a negro. The professor wrote back that at present the students were arranged in alphabetical order, and it was not in his power to grant the favor, but "next term the desired change will be brought about for scholarship then being the criterion, Mr. Bouchet will be in the first division, and your son in the fourth."

The cotton manufactory at Augusta, Georgia, now in successful operation, it is stated, occupies buildings as extensive as those of the largest mills in New England. It employs an average of five hundred hands, and runs five hundred looms and fifteen hundred spindles, and divides on a capital stock of $500,000 annual dividends of from twenty to twenty-five per cent., besides carrying large sums to the surplus fund. This company has recently increased its machinery to the extent of ten thousand spindles at a cost of $300,000. The hands are white and principally natives of Augusta.

Last week, near Southport, Indiana, a farmer was decapitated by a mowing machine, on his premises. At the time of the accident the man was examining some portion of the machine which had got out of gear, when the horses attached suddenly started, causing the blades to revolve, one of them striking the man in the back of the neck, severing the head from the body as though guillotined. A youthful son of the deceased witnessed the terrible accident, and, dumb with horror, grasped the head by the hair and ran with it into his mother's presence.

Three persons, a woman and her two daughters, were poisoned recently at Lockport, Ohio, by drinking buttermilk, which had lain for some time in a patent composition pressed pan, which has been very generally adopted by the people throughout that region. The pan is a composition of tin, lead and zinc, the improvement claimed for it being that it has no joints, being pressed from a single sheet of this composition. The physician in attendance declared that the patients were poisoned by the buttermilk drank from one of these pans, the action of sour milk upon which creates a deadly poison, although sweet milk may be placed in them with safety. The doctors seem to agree in this decision. The persons poisoned have recovered.

A convention of Poor Superintendents will be held at Syracuse, New York, this week, to take measures with reference to foreign paupers thrown upon their care, the number of which has increased to a surprising extent. The fact has also been stated that an officer of the Treasury Department at Washington has sailed for Europe, accredited with full power to look into all matters pertaining to emigration in Europe, and to ascertain particularly whether any of the European Governments are connived at or perpetrating any violations of International law in sending to this country their paupers and criminals. From facts in possession of the Department, some of which are of very recent discovery, it is believed that a great wrong is now being perpetrated at New York through the connivance and collusion of foreign agents of steamship companies and the parties who practically control emigration matters at that port.

PERSONAL.

A *World* correspondent says information has been received at Washington that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will visit this country in the fall. They will first visit the Dominion and afterwards go to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, arriving in Washington about the time that the Russian Grand Duke Alexis is expected here.

Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham, accompanied by her young son, arrived at Cumberland, Md., on Friday morning last, and is stopping at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. McKaig. She is represented to be in a deplorable state of mental and bodily health, superinduced by the tragical death of her husband. She is in such condition as to be scarcely aware of the presence of her friends.

Panic in England.

We alluded the other day to the subsidence in England of the German invasion panic. The excitement seems, however, to have aroused the Government into considerable activity and enterprise. Groundless as doubtless are the apprehensions of the Marquis of Salisbury and his co-believers in the likelihood and iron-clad navy of modern civilization, the possible chances of war have evidently been closely calculated by the administration. We observe, for instance, that the naval yard at Chatham, which has hitherto embraced as area of only ninety acres, is to be increased by the addition of three hundred and eighty acres more. Three monster basins are in the plan, one of which, containing four large docks, each capable of accommodating vessels as large as the Great Eastern is in a forward state of completion. The others are to be finished as soon as possible, the total cost of the whole being estimated at about nine millions of dollars. Referring to these matters, and remarking that it is well to strengthen the national defences by developing naval resources, the *Times* observes that "if every ship we send to seas to be sunk instantaneously by the enemy's torpedoes, according to the speculations of lucrative fiction, we shall not want repairing basins, or, for that matter, building yards." The additions to the army made by the CARDWELL bill inspire the presence in England of 168,000 regular troops, while the militia forces are increased to the number of 45,000. Add to these the volunteers, and the total armed force available for service in England amounts to over 407,000 men. After figuring up these various matters, the Thunderer grows full of confidence, and concludes that the navy of England could sweep the seas of every enemy, and has an army of regular soldiers quite strong enough to give an account of any invaders who might contrive to escape the fleet. All of which may be perfectly true and sufficiently agreeable to the *amor patria* of John Bull, who, whatever may be his defects of will or lack of blood, is certainly the farthest possible removed from a coward. But neither the danger nor the glory of England lies that way. What does the High Commission Treaty suggest?

THE New York *Herald* of Sunday, in its editorial summary of the weekly religious press, pays its respects to the *Independent* in the following vigorous manner:

"The *Independent* characterizes its name by exhibiting an illustration, presumed to be patriotic and pertinent, to the Fourth of July, in which the figure of Washington appears with arms extended and fingers expanded, as if he were saying to the Goddess of Liberty frowning over his head, 'Another inch no more of that stale lager!' Another caricature in the same burlesque shows a boy, where the figure of the Goddess of Liberty is holding a tallow candle to light the way of a babe to a crippled nigger's bedroom.

"Papers like the *Independent*, portraying caricatures like those mentioned above, should not be received into respectable families. Better, if the morals of a family are to be taken into consideration, receive the flash and vulgarity of the day than the monthly illustrated *Independent*."

So far as the strictures of the *Herald* apply to the illustrations of its contemporary, they are very justly deserved. Nothing could possibly be more at variance with all the requirements of true art than were the engravings in question, and nothing can be more utterly out of place, or more entirely violative of the dictates of propriety, than this miserable pictorial claptrap and advertising dodgery in a paper claiming to be the leading religious journal of the country. The complete worthlessness of these illustrations may be pretty fairly inferred when we say that they bear to art precisely the relation which the theological articles of the *Herald* bear to vital and genuine religion. We do not, however, go so far as to say that the monthly issue of the *Independent* ought to be suppressed, because that would deprive us of the amusement we get from reading the Sunday *Herald*.

Revival of German Immigration.

The hope was expressed, some weeks back, that after Germany was regenerated emigration to America would cease; nay, the *National Zeitung* even triumphantly announced the supposed intended return of some thousands of German Americans. The hope is falsified by events. As the Ribenfeld *Gazette*—a paper invariably well informed—reports, emigration is after a year's pause, doing its best to make up for lost time. Ships are filling as fast as they come into harbor, and the emigration offices are overrun with applicants.

The Coming Man.

[From the Philadelphia Post.]

Hendricks is the coming man in the West for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, if the editors of this paper has recently returned from a tour in the West, and found no one else spoken of. The Western people do not believe in General Hancock as a candidate, do not think he could be elected. Since his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Hendricks has been living in Indianapolis, and has not been active in politics, though his friends have been working for him everywhere.

Sixty Thousand Dollars Offered for a Race Horse and Refused.

The horse Longfellow, owned by Mr. John Harper, of Lexington, Ky., seems to have been the star colt of some of the boasted champions of the East, at the Long Branch races last week. But unexpected and decisive as was his performance, the nabobs were still more astonished at the refusal by the owner of the offer of $60,000 for the winning horse, made by Mr. D. W. Smith, the owner of Lady Thorn. The fact that in his race with Preakness and Helmbold, the best existing descendants of Lexington, and the imported stallion Australia, the Kentucky horse went away from them "as if they were tied to a penat," completely broke their hearts in the first mile and a half, and the last quarter in little more than an exercise canter, they winning by several lengths, goes far to justify the opinion expressed that he is the superior of all horses in the country. He is described as the finest looking horse on the turf, tall, rangy and symmetrical, standing several inches above his sire, the successful imported horse "Leamington," and closely resembling the old English race horse, Flying Dutchman, who won more than any horse ever started. Longfellow has never been pushed to the top of his speed throughout an entire race, and the public is therefore ignorant of his actual capabilities. No doubt is entertained by those who have seen him run that he can come very close to 2:26.

THE Springfield *Republican* says: In Massachusetts several laws were passed at the late session, in the line of checks upon the greed of railroad management, as well as the ambition for railroad construction. These new statutes, among other things, put conservative regulations upon the increase of railroad capital, protect the rights and comforts of travelers, limit the guarantee of bonds of one corporation by another, and prevent the commencement of new roads on fictitious capital. Thus, $9 is the extent of fare which a railroad corporation can charge in Massachusetts hereafter, and no bonds of one road can be guaranteed by another to the amount exceeding the paid in capital stock of the road aided. Perhaps the most important act of the Legislature on this subject, however, is that which forbids higher charges for freight for a short distance, than for a long, upon the same road. This cuts at the root of the great injustice of carrying through freight for less aggregate charges than way and, forbids such anomalies as have often existed, of the carrying of freight to and from the West and Boston and Worcester at less cost than to and from Springfield.

THE SILVER MINES OF UTAH.

Influx of Capital—The Big and Little Cottonwood Districts—The "Emma" Mine Yielding $25,000 per Day—Other Mines—The Richest Silver and Lead Producing Territory on the Continent.

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman of this city, will be read with interest:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 30, 1871.

DEAR SIR: As per understanding when I left you, I give you my views of the silver mines of this region, which are now attracting the attention of capitalists and mining men—not only of this country, but of the Old World; for I find here men representing heavy European capital, ready to purchase well developed mining property, having been sent here for that purpose. There are several mining districts of note. The Big and Little Cottonwood Districts, some twenty-seven miles east of this city, seem most to warrant attention, as having the great producing mines of the Territory. The "Emma" mine, of which probably you have heard, is situated in Little Cottonwood canon. The original owners of this mine disposed of their interests last fall for $400,000 to the parties who lately resold it for the sum of $1,500,000.

The present owners are now shipping ore at the rate of ten car loads, or one hundred tons, per day from this city to the reduction works at Newark, New Jersey, and Swansea, Wales, the average yield of which is about $250 per ton in lead and silver, or about $25,000 per day. My own examination in Big and Little Cottonwood canons leads me to the belief that there are equally productive mines in the vicinity of the "Emma" when they shall have been opened and developed to the same extent. The ores of the Utah mines generally run from forty to sixty per cent. of lead, and yield from $30 to $500 in silver per ton. The ores are almost entirely free from metals of a refractory nature, and, unlike those of Colorado and other mining regions, are easily reduced by simple furnace treatment. It is said that the lead from the "Emma" ores nearly pays the expense of mining, shipping and reduction, thus leaving the silver as a margin of profit.

Besides the "Emma," there are other mines worked and in course of development that bid fair to rival that celebrated mine in extent and richness. Prominent among these are the "Flagstaff," "Crown Point," "Congress," "Davenport," "Wandering Boy," "Rock Island," and "Frederick" mines, which I found showing well defined veins of rich ores, large in quantity, and indicating prospectively mines of no common magnitude. From what I can learn and my own observations, I am inclined to the belief that Big and Little Cottonwood districts will be the richest in Utah, they already standing pre-eminent for rich paying mines. The mines of Utah, although discovered some years ago, have only been worked and developed of late, owing to the hostility of the Mormons to all mining enterprises and the emigration of Gentiles, and the absence of facilities for reducing the ores in the Territory or of shipping them to other points for that purpose.

The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad has virtually obviated both these difficulties, by affording rapid access for mining men and cheap transportation for the ores to points favorable to their reduction in the East and in Europe. The freight on a ton of ore to New York being about $30, or $300 per car, you may ask why this wealth of silver is only daily shipped to points so far distant? Simply from the fact that there are not sufficient and economical means for reducing it here. To give you some idea of the extent of smelting facilities required *even now*, the mines only *partially* developed in this district, that from 500 to 1,000 tons of ore per week are shipped from the mines now opened to Salt Lake city, requiring the services of from seventy-five to one hundred teams per day in its transportation. I now think that the mines in this Territory, will in less time than one year, prove to be the richest silver and lead bearing ledges on the continent. If so, it will develope in the United States a new branch of furnace and smelting interests well worth considering.

After making further examinations and getting other reliable facts and information that may be of interest, I will write you again in a few days.

Very truly yours,
S. R. B.

THE STEEL CONTROVERSY.

Why the Kelley Patent was Extended, and Why the Bessemer and Mushet Patents Were Not.

There has been considerable controversy concerning the recent extension of Kelley's patent for purifying iron. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in repelling charges against the officials of the Patent Office, gives a history of the steel patents. Henry Bessamer patented in England, Feb. 12, 1856, certain improvements for making steel, and on the 11th of November, of the same year, obtained a United States patent for the same process. The Bessamer process consists in blowing air through iron while in a molten state, at the same time preserving the heat entirely by the use of fuel. Bessamer at the same time described a large and expensive apparatus. On the 5th of November of the same year, William Kelley, of Kentucky, applied for a patent for an improved method of purifying iron by blowing up through it from the bottom, while in a fluid state, jets of air, the oxygen of which, uniting with the carbon of the iron, burned the latter up, the combustion at the same time making heat for the fluid. Mr. Kelley, did not however, arrive in Washington until November 13, two days after the Bessemer patent had been granted. He, therefore, put in an interference, and, after a thorough examination, it was decided that Kelley's process was the same in principle to that of Bessemer, and that, as the essential part of it was new, namely, the keeping of the iron melted without the use of fuel, thus saving a great deal of the expense, he was entitled to a patent, and it was issued June 23, 1857. This is the patent which has been extended.

Robert Mushet's patent was for an improvement of the Bessemer process, and consisted in adding a triple compound of iron, carbon and manganese to the purified iron after it had been treated by the Bessamer process. This compound is known as spiegeleisen, and was used to remove oxidized substances from the steel, and thus complete the process of purification.

On the 19th of February, 1870, the Acting Commissioner of Patents refused to extend the Bessamer patent on the ground that, having expired in England, to extend it here would subject the from manufacturers of this country to such serious disadvantages that they would be unable to compete with their transatlantic rival.

When Mushet applied for an extension, it was found that his patent had been forfeited in England several years before by his own neglect, and was, therefore, refused, in accordance with the law which provides that "the patent shall expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with one having the shortest term."

The Kelley patent was extended because it was proved that the inventor, through no fault of his, but on account of his poverty, had failed to receive adequate remuneration for his invention, and because, while it was the same in principle as the Bessemer process, it was still a distinct invention made prior to that.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Away on the other side of the continent, from an obscure corner of the COMMERCIAL—if there be such a place in so good a paper—I find the following item:

Please, sir, writes a correspondent, what has become of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was organized in Pittsburgh a short time ago? And we put the question, for it is all we can do, for we cannot answer it.

I presume it has been answered; but as I have not seen it, I venture to give the information desired. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized under the most favorable auspices. The co-operation was secured of such men as Gen. Thomas M. Howe, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, John H. Shoenberger, Joseph Park, Jr., Charles J. Clark, Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, Col. James P. Barr, Gen. B. Edwards, James H. Hopkins, J. Ricketson, Jr., Rev. Mr. Reed and others. All the newspaper men gave the movement the most hearty support, and a large number of our most influential ladies are willing to co-operate with it. Pecuniarily it had the promise of all the means the society could possibly need. A Board of officers was elected with Gen. Thomas M. Howe as President, and a most efficient set of Vice Presidents and Directors, who had signified their interest in the Society and their willingness to serve in the positions to which they had been elected. A constitution and set of by laws had been adopted, and what more was needed, say the friends of the movement, outside? How men, who cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves. The Association has the right to build Rows or Blocks of Houses, and sell the same, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $200,000.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS SEMPLE, JAMES M. BRUSIE,
WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. BOGGS,
THOS. W. DAVIS.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. BARR.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

MWF

Counterfeiting and Mutilating Gold Coins.

The Assayer of the Mint at Philadelphia, in his last report, gives some interesting information in regard to the various methods of counterfeiting gold coins, or abstracting from them a part of their value. In one lot of $1,000, there were thirty-four double eagles. Two of these had been burnt or blistered, but as they were very slightly under weight, the object of the roasting has not been discovered. Two other pieces were all from ten to twenty grains light—that is, reduced from forty to eighty cents in value. One was filed smooth nearly all around the outer edge, but all of the others retained the "milling," which had been restored after the filing. In this way, fifty cents worth of gold was taken from each piece without sensibly diminishing its diameter. In one or two cases, where from twenty-two and a-half to twenty-eight and a-half grains had been taken away, the eye could detect the loss. One piece was reduced by the use of acid. This treatment makes the surface rough, so that it is easily detected. In the same lot there were ten eagles which had been filed, and two treated with acid, the latter being quite spoiled. A number of counterfeits were found in the same lot. The best piece was light only two and a-half grains, but some of its lettering was very bad. This piece contained about sixty-nine per cent. pure gold, the genuine coin containing ninety per cent. Some of the poorer pieces contain only about fifty per cent. Another lot of coins had been split, and filled with platinum. This last method of detecting filled or counterfeit pieces is by finding their specific gravity by weighing in water.

Norway Iron Works at Wheeling Sold.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: This extensive establishment and coal privileges were sold, yesterday, in front of the Court House. Quite a large number of persons assembled, but the building was not spirited. The first offer was twenty-five thousand dollars; some one made it thirty, then another five thousand was added. At pretty long intervals bids of one thousand were made, until thirty-nine thousand was reached when the sale was postponed until 2 o'clock. At that hour Mr. Bassett, the auctioneer, resumed his place on the stand, and in the three following hours the property was run up to forty-seven thousand dollars. Just as the clock struck five, the auctioneer's hammer fell, and the announcement was made that H. W. Drakeley, Esq., of Baltimore, was the purchaser. The sale was made under a mortgage executed by the Norway Company to Mr. Drakeley for balance of purchase money. This, with the interest and expenses of sale, we inferred, would absorb about forty thousand dollars of the sum at which the property was sold. The surplus, we presume, goes to the benefit of the Wheeling Savings Institution.

Dr. Livingstone.

In an article on the phenomena of sleep, published in *All the Year Round*, the case of one Samuel Clutton is thus related: In the year 1594 he slept for a month, and no one could wake him. Later in the same year he had a four months' sleep, from April 9 to August 7; he woke, dressed, went out into the fields (where he worked as a laborer) and found his companions reaping the corn which he had helped to sow the day before his long nap. It was to all that moment that he knew of its existence, having exceeded the usual duration of a few hours. He went to sleep again on the 11th of August, and did not wake till the 19th of November, notwithstanding the pungent applications of hellebore and sal ammoniac to his nostrils, and blooming to the extent of fifteen ounces. He woke, asked for bread and cheese, but went off to sleep again before he could get through it. He slept again before and after this, and slept which lasted till the end of January. After this it is not recorded that he had any more of these strange relapses.

THE Boston *Traveller* says that at a meeting in that city, on Saturday, of the Executive Committee of the National Peace Jubilee of 1869, to take into consideration the feasibility of the world's Peace Jubilee, proposed to be held in June, 1872, there was not one opinion expressed by the gentlemen present, and that was that the jubilee must take place. The preliminary steps are already entered into, and on a par with the full scheme of the great undertaking will be held another world's peace jubilee.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
DUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SPECIALTIES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

At 6½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6½c, Figured Grenadines.
At $ 1.25c. Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, some of the Best Delaines.
At 12½c, Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c, Wash Poplins.
At 18½c, Grey Japanese Poplins.
At $2 00, Striped Dress Linen.
At 25c, Beautiful Striped Grenadines.
At 75c, Japanese Silks.
At 62½c, Waterproof Cloth.
At 90c, 8-4 Turkey Red Linen.
At 12½c, Straw Ticking, a good article.
At 25c. Feather Ticking, a superior article.

Housekeeping Dry Goods,
CARPETS
AND
OIL CLOTHS.

Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towelings,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.

ALL KINDS OF
LIGHT DRESS GOODS,
VERY CHEAP AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Monday, July 10,
FALL STYLES OF
PRINTS
WILL OPEN AT
11 1-2 and 12 Cents,
But we offer about
20 Cases Good Styles at
10 1-2 Cents,
To Close out a lot. We also open this morning the First Shipment of
Heavy Plaid Flannels,
Being the last of a lot which we bought cheap, and offer at
50 CENTS.
We could get but a few Cases at this price, and as they will probably be sold in a few days, we
Invite Immediate Attention to Them.
McElroy & Dickson,
GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City
Moorhouse and Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
Summer Silks and Dress Goods
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks, $1 50, worth $2 00
Lyons Black Silks, $1 75, worth $2 25
Lyons Black Silks, $2 00, worth $2 50
JAPANESE SILKS, New and Desirable.
SUMMER SILKS, very cheap.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS Below Importers' Prices.
LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS.
SHAWLS, LACE JACKETS and LACE MANTLES.
At Great Bargains to Close the Lot.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE STYLES
LINEN SUITS,
WHITE SUITS,
COLORED LAWN SUITS,
SWISS SUITS,
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
21 Fifth Avenue.

CLOTHING.

Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING,
BELOW COST
TO CLOSE OUT
Our Present Large Stock.
GRAY & LOGAN,
47 SIXTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.
LIN

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND M'VAY

TUESDAY EVENING, July 11, 1871.

The local money market developes no new phases since our last report. There is an abundance of money to meet the demands upon the banks, as well as discount houses generally. Indeed, there is a scarcity of good paper, which has induced some inquiry through the brokers for well indorsed four and ninety day notes. A great deal of idle balances are seeking something that "will pay," and perfectly safe at the same time. The great variety of bonds on the market presents a good chance for investors to make a selection, and every day they are quietly placed in the possession of good buyers.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 108 Smith-field street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	73 50
Bank of Pittsburgh	73 25
Second National Bank	105 75
Monongahela Inclined Plane	57 00

—At New York, remarks the *Herald*, the lull all over the country so natural at this season has flooded New York with all the loose capital of the rural districts, sent here because with a Stock Exchange and with the vast artificial employment given to money by speculators, who, with a hundred dollars make need for a thousand, there is usually an opportunity to earn interest. Did New York have no Stock Exchange and were there no facility afforded for speculation on margins, the country would have to keep their money to themselves and the currency would undergo the natural movement of flowing into the banks during dull seasons and flowing out again as fast as the legitimate necessities of the busy season required. But a man with a thousand dollars may go down any day to Wall street and induce the brokers to advance him ninety thousand dollars to buy eleven thousand dollars' worth of stock. The ten thousand dollars comes in large part from the country banks, who, in the inactivity of their particular neighborhood, are only too glad to send their capital and deposits to New York and lend them to the brokers to carry out the speculators' wishes.

The steady decline in the price of Government bonds since the culminating point touched last week is evidence that the clique in these securities has unloaded, and their interest in them now is in favor of a decline. The weakness in gold may be but a feint and the ability to put it up to a much higher figure is quite confidentially held by a large class of speculators, who reason that if the premium is so high when such vast amounts of cash gold are coming on the market, what will be so when the source will cease. The Wall street markets to-day ruled low at first, and lower figures for some stocks were made than have yet appeared, but towards the middle of the afternoon a better feeling existed and prices improved. It is noticed that some of the apparently weakest stocks reacted the most. We insert the following table as showing the course of prices last year, contrasted with last week's prices:

	July 5.	July 10.
American Gold	112¾@112¾	112¾@112¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	114¾@115	114¾@115
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113¾@114	113¾@114
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40s	111¾@112	103¾@104
Cen. Pacific 6 ₰ cents	90	90
Union Pacific 6 ₰ cents	89½@89	85
New York Central	97¾@96¾	98¾
New York Central Scrip	94	94
Rock Island	109¾@107	116¾
Lake Shore	108¾@108	113¾
N. W. Common	73 @ 72¾	82¾
N. W. Preferred	91¾@90¾	98¾
Reading	110½@111	104
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾@45¾	35¾
St. Paul Common	60¾@59¾	61¾
St. Paul Preferred	80 @80¾	81½
Toledo and Wabash	53¾@58¾	57
Union Pacific	37¾@39¾	
Erie	27¾@27¾	23½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 11, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & A	96	96	96	96	96¼	96
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	91	90½	90½	90½	91	91
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Reading	111	111	111	111	111¼	111¼
Harlem		127		128		
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¾	108	108	108¾
Illinois Cent.		118				
Cleve. & Pitts.	118	118	118	118	118¼	118¾
C. & N. W.	72	72	72	72	72	72
Do. pref.	90½	90	90	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	93	93	93	93	93	93
St. Paul	59½	59½	59	59	59½	60
Do. pref.	80	80	79½	79½	80	80
Fort Wayne						
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100		
Ohio & Miss.	45	45	45	45	44½	44½
Ohio & Miss.						
Ohio & Miss.						
Ohio & Miss.					

THE VERY LATEST.

The Orangemen

Proclamation by Gov. Hoffman.

Superintendent Kelso's Order Revoked.

The Parade to be Permitted.

Full Protection Promised the Orangemen.

All the Militia Under Arms.

AN INFLUX OF THIEVES.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Information has been received that large numbers of thieves were leaving other cities for New York, in view of the riot which is expected to take place.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Mayor Hall and Superintendent Kelso have been in communication with Major General Shaler with respect to the necessity of a military force to aid the police, and shortly after noon to-day General Shaler issued orders to a number of regiments, ordering them to rendezvous to-morrow at their respective armories for the preservation of the public peace.

Gen. Shaler, when visited this afternoon, declined to say how many troops would be under arms, but he said that he had been careful to call out a number sufficient to meet any emergency. Col. Clark, of the Seventh regiment, has ordered his regiment to assemble at their armory in fatigue dress to-morrow at 7 A. M. General Dakin, of the Fifth brigade, has ordered the Thirteenth regiment to assemble at their headquarters in Brooklyn to-morrow morning, fully uniformed, armed and equipped for active duty in aid of the civil authorities.

KELSO'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

A Committee was appointed at a meeting of the Produce Exchange this afternoon, to draft resolutions condemnatory of the action of Superintendent Kelso, to be submitted to the Indignation meeting to be held to-morrow.

THE STATE MILITIA UNDER ARMS.

All the infantry regiments of the First Division N. N. G., the first and third regiments of the cavalry squadron, the Washington Greys and first regiment of artillery, have been ordered to assemble at their armories to-morrow at seven A. M. One hundred men of the fifth regiment are on duty to-night in the armory on Hester street, near Mott, three streets from Hibernia Hall. The entire police force will be on duty throughout the day. The headquarters of the first division, Major General Shaler commanding, will be at the police headquarters, in telegraphic communication with all sections of the city and the armories. Troops have been detailed to guard the wires. Heavy reserves of police will be rapidly moved to any part of the city.

THE FEELING AGAINST THE AUTHORITIES

For issuing the order forbidding the Orange procession is intense. At a late hour to-night the Orangemen and members of the American Protestant Association, although intensely indignant, resolved to obey the police orders and postponed their parade until a more auspicious time. The Hibernians throughout the city are jubilant over the success of their efforts, but were without exception peaceable and sober. At midnight there had not been a fight of any kind in the city. The defective force and all inspectors of police will be on duty all night. Mayor Hall and General Shaler were frequent visitors to police headquarters to-day. Detachments were at all the armories. The police courts will adjourn immediately after the charge of the morning watch returns, in order to send the court officers to the central reserve force. The police telegraph will be used for police alone, except for fires and fights. The entire Fire Department will be on duty all day. The Hibernians will be around the city during the day to prevent an Orange display, but any attempt to disturb the peace will be promptly and firmly stopped.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HOFFMANN.

The following proclamation is furnished by the *World*:

By John T. Hoffmann, Governor:

A PROCLAMATION.

Being only this day appraised while at the capital of the contemplation of things herewith in reference to the proposed procession to-morrow, and having, in the belief that my presence was needed repaired thither immediately, I do hereby make this proclamation. The order heretofore issued by the police authorities in reference to said processions having been duly revoked, I hereby warn all persons that all such bodies of men desiring to assemble and march in procession through this city to-morrow, the 12th instant, will be not permitted to do so. They will be protected to the fullest extent possible and by the military and police authorities. A military and police escort will be furnished to any and all such processions, if, on application to me at my headquarters, which will be at police headquarters in this city, at any time during the day. I warn all persons to refrain from interference with any such assemblage or procession, except by authority from me, and I give notice that all powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the public peace and put down all riotous and unlawful attempt at disturbance; and I call upon all citizens of every race and religious faith to unite with me and the local authorities in this determination to preserve the peace and honor of the city and State.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The Orangemen have been notified of the action of the Governor.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE HIBERNIANS.

A convention of the Irish societies to-night, adopted an address to the people of America, repudiating the charge of intolerance made against them for opposition to the Orange parade. They claim to be law-abiding citizens, who, ver by parades or banners insult any of their fellow citizens, and they say their own feelings should not be outraged by other parties on any pretext however specious.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A State Convention of the Methodist Episcopal denomination is in session at Iowa City, six hundred delegates being present. The object of the meeting is to further the educational interests of that sect.

Stephen Tobin, an Irishman lately placed in the Insane Asylum at Madison, Wis., in a fit of frenzy jumped from the fourth story of that institution yesterday, breaking both his legs and one arm. He can hardly recover.

The lightning struck the gas pipes in a church in Iowa City and exploded the street mains all over the city.

Lawrence Miner, a respectable colored man of Lonsiville, and a long time a porter on the Cincinnati mail line of steamers, has been appointed one of the professors of Alcorn University, Mississippi, of which Senator Revels is President.

At Louisville yesterday Michael Irvin was jotted off a dray, the front wheel of which passed over his neck, breaking it and killing him instantly.

Miss Irene Fitzgerald was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol at Colerain, O., yesterday.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College yesterday morning an unconditional donation of fifty thousand dollars, from Hon. Samuel Williston was announced, and Henry Ward Beecher was deputed in the name of the Trustees to present Williston with a vote of thanks of the corporation, which he did in an autograph letter.

The programme for the grand regatta at Halifax, N. S., in August is published. The great four-oared race for the championship of the world and a prize of $6,000 will take place on the second day.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain of Maine was unanimously elected President of Bowdoin College yesterday, vice Rev. Dr. Harris resigned.

Major Gen. J. M. Braman, Major Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Major Bow and Capt. Asa Gardner, of the United States army, arrived at Toronto, on Monday. They constitute a Board of Inspection of the Military hospitals and prisons, and are making a tour of Canada by invitation of the Dominion Government, for the purpose of inspecting military hospitals and prisons.

In the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday the proposition for State aid for the completion of Washington Monument was referred to the next Legislature. The Committee on National Affairs recommended the appointment of a committee consisting of the Governor and four others to participate in making arrangements for the centennial celebration of national independence.

General Ceballino, of Cuba, is dead. Valmashda has left Sancto Espiritus and gone to Gacaro oy sea.

The Trustees of Amherst College, after a protracted discussion yesterday, referred the question of the admission of women into the college to a committee consisting of President Stearns, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Paine, of Bolden, who will throughly investigate the subject and report at the October meeting.

John Schubert, a butcher, cut his throat from ear to ear, severing his head from his shoulders, at St. Louis yesterday morning. He was possessed with the idea he that had committed a horrible crime and that the police and detectives were about to arrest and hang him, and was doubtless insane.

Excavations for the foundations for the Government buildings at Jeffersonville, Indiana, will be commenced on the 17th, and a large portion of the work will be ready for occupation before the cold weather.

One case of sunstroke was reported at St. Louis yesterday.

The New York State Temperance Society closed its semi-annual meeting at Syracuse last evening. During the afternoon session a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to urge upon the Legislature the passage of a law providing for local prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. H. McCallum, of the *Temperance Patriot*, was made chairman of said committee. A resolution was also adopted tendering the thanks of the Society to the Republican Senators and to the Republican Assemblymen who almost unanimously voted in the Legislature last winter for the passage of local prohibition. The sentiment of the meeting was opposed to separate political action on the part of temperance men.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1871.

GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The Grocers' Board of Trade, designed to include in its membership brokers, dealers and importers of all kinds of groceries, met to-day and adopted the report of the committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. After full discussion the meeting adjourned a week in order that the report may be printed and circulated among the members.

SAILING OF A SCHOOL SHIP.

The school ship Mercury, which has just left this port on a cruise to the Bermuda Islands, had a crew of 280 boys between ten and seventeen years of age, who are to receive lessons in practical navigation.

THE BOND LICENSES HELD

Held its first meeting to-day. A large number of applicants were rigidly examined in chemistry, poisons, their antidotes, &c.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SWALLOWS ANOTHER ROAD.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has leased the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad, including the Madison branch, paying six per cent. interest on the capital stock.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 11.—There is a large supply of cattle on hand and market very dull and lower; receipts 6,902 against 5,603 last week. The sales to-day were to retailers and local butchers, as follows: 194 Indiana steers 986 to 1,284 lbs. @5@6c; 30 Illinois steers 1,238 lbs. @5 25; 20 Kansas steers 1,304 lbs. @6c; 40 do 1,246 lbs. @5 75; 26 Michigan 1,196 lbs. @5 25; 20 Kentucky 1,468 lbs. @5 50; and 60 mixed 1,200 lbs. @5 75. Sheep—Market not yet fairly opened and dull and quoted 50 lower; the only one sale made was 294 Ohio 80 lbs. at $4 75. Hogs firm and market active; sales at $7 75@8 00 for good shipping light weights.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The market is quiet but firm, with a fair demand for the leading descriptions of staple goods. Bleached shirtings and cottonades are unchanged. A dozen are advanced from 11¼ to 12c.; Durham from 10½ to 11c.; Manorville rolled cotton from 13½ to 14c. Prints are advanced from 11½ to 12c. Thus from day to day some class of textiles keep advancing, even in the height of the dull season, which is a sure indication that the market will open strong when business becomes more animated.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 11.—*Beef Cattle*—Receipts 207; market inactive, last week's prices barely maintained; sales of choice at $10 25; extra $10 50@10 75; first-quality $9 75@10; second $9@9 25; third $8 50@8 75. *Sheep and Lambs*—Receipts 4,262; fair demand, last week's prices barely held; sales to lots at $7@8 50 each; veal calves $5@6.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Gone to Kissengen.

LONDON, July 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Kissengen.

Triumphal Entry of the Saxon Troops.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Saxon troops which served in the late war made their triumphal entry into Berlin to-day. It was announced that Emperor William had made the Crown Prince of Saxony a full Marshal of the Empire.

Thiers's Letter to the Pope Apochryphal.

PARIS, July 11.—The Liberals believe that the letter to the Pope purporting to have been written by Theirs is apochryphal.

Determined to Suppress the Cuban Insurrection

MADRID, July 11.—The Cortes last night had a stormy session, which lasted until half past two A. M. A motion was adopted to give the Government full support in its measures for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba. The opposition abstained from voting.

TRAGEDY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Sheriff's Posse Ambuscaded by Negroes—Three Men Killed and Three Wounded.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—A fearful butchery was perpetrated in Robinson county yesterday afternoon by Henry Berry, Lowry and Bank, negroes. A Sheriff's posse having in charge Lowry's wife and several other prisoners, who had been aiding and abetting negroes, were ambuscaded near Brimstone, on the Wilmington, Charleston and Rutherford Railroad. The following of the Sheriff's posse were killed or wounded: Killed—Hector McMillan, Archibald ——— and Hector McNeil; wounded—D. McCormick, R. Barnes and James Lowry, the latter a colored man and cousin of Lowry, but co-operating with the Sheriff's posse. The fight resolved itself into a regular battle, which lasted for some time. The Sheriff's posse followed the negroes into the recesses of a swamp. It is not certain if any outlaws are killed. The whole county of Robinson is aroused, and it is believed that the campaign will now be inaugurated that will result in the extermination of the band. A committee of citizens of Robison county came to this city to-day to secure arms and ammunition.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1871.

GOVERNMENT RATES FOR TELEGRAPHING.

The Postmaster General has, in accordance with the telegraph act of 1866, fixed the rates of telegraphic communication between the several departments of the government and their officers and agents, which have priority over all other business. These new rates are exclusively confined to public business. One cent per word is named for each circuit of 200 miles or less. All words in communications transmitted are to be counted, excepting the date and place at which such communication is filed. The rate for signal service message and reports is two cents per word for each circuit or distance, irrespective of the length of the same. The rates look effect July 1st.

PERSONAL.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is here, looking after the interests of his political friends in that State.

Ex-High Joint Commissioner Williams will leave Washington in a few days for Oregon.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.

A heavy rain storm this afternoon interrupted communication for several hours between this city and Philadelphia, the wires being damaged at Gunpowder Bridge, beyond Baltimore.

COLORED VISITORS.

Over a thousand colored persons, members of the benevolent associations in Richmond, accompanied by bands of music, paid a visit to this city to-day.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Hon. P. H. Dox, member of Congress from Alabama, testified before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day that Rev. Mr. Lakin, heretofore examined, did not possess a good character in Hunt sville, and that Lakin, notwithstanding his pretended love for colored people, had had a difficulty with a colored preacher whose church he endeavored to break up. There were no Ku-Klux in Dox's section, which was as quiet as any part of the country. The people are obedient to the laws, and peace and prosperity prevailed. He was questioned on the subject of miscegenation on the part of white men and black women, and said the community abhorred such. He believed in any person known to be guilty of such practices. He would be second to no man in punishing such scoundrels. The witness was examined for more than four hours.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered postal car service between Washington City and Chattanooga *via* Lynchburg and Bristol, Tenn. The service is to be double daily, and will be extended to New Orleans as soon as the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad resumes running.

TOO LIBERAL WITH HIS STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Patents has received from the West an assignment of a patent suit here for, record, on which were internal revenue stamps to the amount of $169—just $168 96 in excess of the amount required by law. The delinquent who supposed the assignment required a stamp of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount received for the sale of the patent, as the stamps were all carefully cancelled.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 7.30 P. M.

The barometer has fallen very generally since Monday evening from the Rocky mountains eastward to the Atlantic, where it rose during the night, but is now falling. The temperature has been general lower than on Monday in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but has risen north and west of Indiana. Southwesterly winds have generally prevailed to-day, but variable winds are reported from the lakes. Local storms have prevailed in many places points in the Mississippi and Ohio Valley, and in the middle western States, and are now reported in Louisiana and Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue low on Wednesday east of the Mississippi river, with southerly winds and threatening weather in the Gulf States, and numerous local storms from Arkansas to New York and eastward to the Atlantic. Northwesterly winds are probable for the upper lakes.

POLITICAL.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 11.—The Democratic State Central Congressional District Committee adjourned to-day. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Opposing the calling of a State Convention this Spring; instructing the Committee to call a State for a National Convention; disclaiming the right to make a platform, but recommending to the people the earnest consideration of the address of the Democratic members of Congress, the platforms of the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as embodying living issues upon which the national campaign should be made; opposing all secret political organizations as being dangerous to the best interests of society, and commending to the people the protection of the rights of all citizens irrespective of race, color or previous condition, but while doing this shall earnestly demand their own rights by all legitimate means, calling on the people of the State to give cordial support to all the Democratic papers and indorsing the course of Hon. J. M. Hanks as member of Congress.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—River five feet eight, and stationary. Arrived—Keystone and Pittsburg, Evansville. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river. Cloudy and showery.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Scant eighteen inches in the chute and forty-four inches in the canal. Pleasant weather this afternoon, clouding up and rainy to-night. No business. Arrived—Peytona and barges, New Orleans. The Eddyville leaves for Cairo. The Central Mail Line steamer United States is hard aground at Grassy Flats. The Geo. Wolf came in with pig iron from Lynton and returned.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 11.—Weather cloudy and pleasantly cool, with a good rain since noon. River falling inches. Port list. Down—Belle Rowland, 10 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; Rose Hite, 6 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6 P. M.; Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 11 A. M.; Belle Vernon, 2 P. M.; Minneola, 7 P. M. Business fair.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 11.—Port list: Ada Heilman, Louisville packet, 8 A. M.; Tobe Hunt, Nashville to Cairo, 4 A. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis 8 A. M.; Mary Alice St. Louis, to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; James Howard, Cairo to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, packet, 7 P. M. River fell two inches. Heavy showers this afternoon; mercury 80

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—River falling with twenty-six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and hot. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Arrived—Ida, Missouri river; Huntsville, Peoria; Florence, Tennessee river; Atlantic and Pike No. 3, Cincinnati; Chuckla, New Orleans; S. S. Merrill and Rob Roy, Keokuk, Capitol city and Grand Tower, Memphis; Flash and barges, Peoria. Departed—Huntsville, Peoria; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Vicksburg and John Kyle, New Orleans; Case Spencer, Pike No. 3 and Rob Roy, Keokuk; Alice, Kansas City; Ida, Augusta. River falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Rainy; mercury 93. River declining. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Shannon and Richmond, New Orleans; Arcanas, Red river; Columbia, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 11.—Down—W. S. Pike, 6 P. M. Up—R. J. Lockwood, 4 A. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Arrived—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Departed—City of Quincy, St. Louis.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 11.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

500 bbls upper road, A. T. Co	$4 70
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 70
2,500 bbls upper road, C. O. 30 days	4 75
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	4 75
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 95
500 bbls Rouseville, S. O. 90 days	5 00
700 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	5 02½
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days	4 90
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days	4 95
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days	4 95
1,000 bbls City, 46 gravity	5 00

The market was quiet and firm till about two o'clock, when, on reports of a decline in prices of both crude and refined in the outside markets, prices weakened at once. This state of affairs ruled till the close. The day was a dull one throughout. Bids were scarce in the morning, reports of distant markets being anxiously awaited. These showing a weak state of affairs, holders generally and purchases were withdrawn. On the upper road holders of heavy oil still demand $5 60, though the prospect of getting it is not as flattering as it has been. Probably sales could have been effected at 3 A. M. at $5 for Titusville pipe, or its equivalent, had there been sellers. Toward brokers are offering to sell at $4 70. On the lower road futures commanded $4 75 for Titusville pipe, or its equivalent, had there been sellers. Tonight brokers are offering to sell at $4 70. On the lower road futures commanded $4 75 for Titusville pipe, or its equivalent, but there were no sellers. Tonight brokers are offering to sell at $4 70. On the lower road futures commanded $4 75 for Titusville pipe, or its equivalent, but there were no sellers. To-night brokers are offering to sell at $4 70. On the lower road futures commanded $4 75 for Titusville pipe, or its equivalent, but there were no sellers. To-night brokers are offering to sell at $4 70. On the lower road futures commanded $4 75 for Titusville pipe, or its equivalent, had there been